

Red Army Gains for 2nd Day in Kiev Bulge

GOP After Tehran
An Editorial
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Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

★ 1 Star Edition

Vol. XX, No. 297

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1943

Published as second-class matter May 5, 1942 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. (6 Pages) Price 5 Cents

SOVIET-CZECH TERMS ANNOUNCED

Sweethearts, Wives Ask Soldier Vote

Wallace Says: Pass Green-Lucas Bill

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Slim, dark-haired, 26-year-old Pauline Jacobs, has a personal interest in the soldier vote bill. And that's putting it mildly.

Her husband has been in the Army for three years and is now on maneuvers in Tennessee. She has three brothers in the Army, all overseas. And she has a fourth brother who is a civilian worker at Pearl Harbor. In addition, Mrs. Jacobs has three brothers-in-law in the service.

So Mrs. Jacobs decided to do something about seeing to it that the men folk in her family enjoy their democratic right while they are in the Army.

And she came to Washington from her home in Pittsburgh as one of the delegation of 70 sweethearts and wives of servicemen from six states urging passage of the Green-Lucas soldier bill organized by the American Youth for Democracy.

AT GUADALCANAL

Pauline Anon of Pittsburgh, is 22. Short, round-faced and red-

checked, she looks even younger. Her friend is Cpl. David Grant and she wants him to have the right to vote.

Heading the delegation was Robert Thompson, who was one of the great heroes of the war in the South Pacific. Mrs. Thompson's husband is Private Victor Ellison, now at Camp Lee, Virginia.

These girls really meant it when they adopted a resolution stating: "Our hearts burn with indignation against the 'unholy alliance' of Congressmen who for narrow partisan reasons have refused to do their simple duty—to provide 10,000,000 servicemen the opportunity to cast ballots and for these

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Schappes, Anti-Fascist, Goes to Jail

By Beth McHenry

Morris U. Schappes went to prison yesterday. He surrendered in General Sessions court at 10 A. M. and five minutes later he had gone through the door that separated him from the fight in which he was so active—the struggle against fascism.

There can't be anything this side of the battlefield much worse than seeing an innocent, decent man go to jail because he fought a good fight in a great cause. Watching the humiliating court procedure, the rude handling, the abruptness with which a dignified and honest human being is stripped of his citizenship, taken for punishment of no crime but a great virtue, anger and shame sweep over you and you only hope that the

soldiers at the front don't hear about Morris Schappes—a man who's gone to jail for fighting fascism.

No, Governor Dewey didn't come across with a pardon. It seemed inevitable that he must. Even ten minutes before court opened, in the corridor, people were wondering if perhaps the governor would display enough interest in democracy and justice to write a last minute pardon for Schappes. He didn't, and Schappes went through the door—a mild looking man with a good face and a courageous manner, a soldier in the same battle as the boys up front, a guy who'll hate this prison term because it keeps him from doing his part in the war.

But as Schappes himself told reporters

yesterday, personal bitterness is secondary and unimportant, the big injustice that's been done in this case is to the people themselves and the war they're fighting. A Schappes case, the imprisonment of a man because he hated and fought Hitler 10 years ago, is a betrayal of our cause, an injury to the boys whose lives are at the service of their country. It's a victory for the fascists here at home. Frederic Coudert is probably pleased and over in Vichy France a couple of Nazis are undoubtedly having a good laugh.

"I am the victim of fascist forces in the country who still unfortunately are permitted to operate," Morris Schappes told the

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FEPC to Fight Railroad Defy

By Eva Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The Fair Employment Practices Committee today accepted the challenge of the 16 Southern railroads who arrogantly refused to obey its no-discrimination order.

The question of barring qualified Negro railroad workers from skilled jobs is a "war problem of the first order," Malcolm Ross, FEPC chairman, declared, adding:

"The FEPC is an American Committee, trying to help fight an American war. We may not be able to wipe out discrimination overnight, but where manpower needs are at stake we can and shall try."

The railroad defiance of FEPC is a direct slap at President Roosevelt's insistence that all government contractors abide by his no-discrimination decree, Executive Order 9846.

FEPC ANSWERS RAILS

Answering the railroad tycoons' assertion that "the manpower situation on these railroads is not preventing their most excellent accomplishment in this regard," the FEPC chairman declared:

"The FEPC believes that the granting of over-due rights to Negro railroad men, far from being a cause for disorder could be so managed as to improve service and to raise the morale of tens of thousands of Negro Americans who have their own stake in winning this war quickly."

Ross pointed to a shortage of 850 rail firemen while trained Negro firemen go unemployed. He added that Negro firemen were "as active as the white ones."

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Mercury Going Down-Down-Down

The mercury was shooting downward last night faster than a Nazi plane blasted to earth by an American Liberator.

Key temperatures held throughout the East, New England and Middle Atlantic States. At least a dozen deaths were reported.

A bone-chilling afternoon yesterday promised fulfillment of a Weather Bureau prediction that an all-time cold record of five degrees above zero would be registered for Dec. 13. Snow flurries were also expected.

The sharp cold was accompanied by winds up to 45 miles an hour, but these were expected to diminish today.

Anticipating trouble ahead when snow falls, William F. Carey, City Commissioner of Sanitation, has invited representatives of public-spirited organizations to meet on Friday to discuss how citizens can help.

Whereas the city usually draws on a list of 30,000 emergency laborers, 4,000 auto truck drivers and 3,500 dump trucks, it now has available 350 laborers, 500 truck drivers and 273 trucks, Carey said.

The freezing temperatures caught New York in the midst of a fuel shortage. This was said to be intensified by a refusal to work overtime made by the International Longshoremen's Association, AFL, led by Joseph Ryan.

More Towns Taken In Dnieper Bend

LONDON, Dec. 13 (UP).—The Red Army today again improved its position in the Malin sector, 58 miles northwest of Kiev, where a month-long German counter offensive had been stemmed by Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin's 1st Ukrainian Army, Moscow announced tonight.

South of Kiev, the Soviets drove ahead west of Kremenchuk toward the Dnieper stronghold of Cherkassy and further tightened a pincer movement against the industrial and rail city of Kirovograd, 62 miles southeast of Kremenchuk.

Moscow dispatches said the Red Army definitely had regained the offensive in the Kiev bulge and tonight's operational war bulletin broadcast by the Moscow Radio told of Soviet troops smashing forward for a second successive day.

The bulletin reported that south of Malin the Red Army improved its positions as the Germans, having lost more than 1,000 tanks in a month's fighting on that sector, gave ground under the impact of Soviet blows.

WIN SEVERAL TOWNS

The bulletin reported that in the drive on Kirovograd "our troops waged offensive battles, during the course of which they captured a number of inhabited points." The newly-won points were not identified. Last reports placed the Soviets 11 miles north of Kirovograd and 20 miles southeast of it.

The Moscow bulletin reported that west of Kremenchuk, which is 65 miles down the Dnieper from Cherkassy, Soviet troops captured five towns. Front reports have said Cherkassy has been encircled for eight days.

The Soviet war bulletin reported that in Sunday's fighting on all fronts Soviet troops destroyed or disabled 35 German tanks and shot down 24 planes.

Moscow dispatches meanwhile reported that a full-fledged Soviet winter offensive may start any day and that "surprises may be expected" when the Red Army throws the full weight of its trained winter reserves against the reeling German Eastern Front armies.

A dispatch from Henry Shapiro, United Press correspondent in Moscow, said there was reason to believe that the relative lull prevailing for weeks on many sectors was not likely to last much longer.

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Three Important Events For Your Calendar

Coming up within the next eight days will be three highly important meetings.

Firstly, there is the Cooper Union Rally for a Free Italy, held at 2:30 P. M., Sunday, Dec. 19, under the auspices of the progressive Italian-American newspaper L'Unita del Popolo. Main speakers at Cooper Union will be Earl Browder, general secretary of the American Communist Party, and Emilio Bure, Free French patriot and former editor of L'Oeuvre in Paris.

Tickets are on sale at the Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St., N.Y.C.

That same evening (Dec. 19), the Polish-Soviet Rally at Town Hall, 123 E. 43rd St., gets under way at 7:30 P. M. Held under the aus-

U. S. Bombers Hit Germany Again

LONDON, Dec. 13 (UP).—Heavy bombers of the U. S. Air Force attacked northwest Germany today for the second time in 48 hours and met only minor fighter opposition, indicating that the Luftwaffe still was reeling from Saturday's licking when it lost 138 planes.

Today's target was not identified immediately but favorite American objectives in northwest Germany have been Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Bremen and Emden. The latter hit in Saturday's assault, which the German fighters tried so desperately to beat off.

American bomber medium bombers, drawing Nazi fighters from the main assault, joined in with the daylight attack on Amsterdam's Schiphol airport while RAF Mosquito bombers struck western Germany Sunday night for the third straight night. One Mosquito was lost.

The Marauder daylight raiders were escorted by RAF and other Allied Spitfire fighter planes while the big American bombers had their usual Lightning and Thunderbolt covers.

British Seize Adriatic Heights

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 13 (UP).—The British Eighth Army has seized heights overlooking the Adriatic Coast port of Ortona despite fierce resistance from three Nazi divisions concentrated on a 15-mile front while American guns in Western Italy have smashed a huge counter-attack in the making, it was announced today.

A total of 6,000 German prisoners have been taken in the three months and nine days of the Allies' painstaking push up the boot of Italy since the invasion on Sept. 3, it was announced.

With Canadian troops along the coast spearheading the assault, Gen. Sir B. L. Montgomery's forces advanced all across the narrow Adriatic front and made untenable by shell-fire the Germans' last lateral road below their next fixed defenses in the Pescara Valley.

Soviets Name Nazis Guilty of Murder

MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (UP).—The State Atrocities Commission investigating German mass murders at the Soviet city of Kharkov today named 10 high German military and Gestapo officials charged with responsibility for the deaths of thousands of Soviet citizens and said they will be tried for the murders.

The accused Germans include the Obergruppenfuhrer Dietrich, commander of the Adolf Hitler SS division; Lt. Gen. Simon, chief of secret police, and Sturmanfuhrer Hanebitter.

Bodies of tens of thousands of citizens have been disinterred at Kharkov and examination disclosed they were killed by hanging, by shooting or by the administration of carbon monoxide gas, the Commission said.

20-Yr. Pact Provides For Mutual Assistance



President Mikhail Kalinin of the Soviet Union, left, greets President Edvard Benes of Czechoslovakia, right, when the latter visited Moscow to sign the long-expected Soviet-Czech mutual aid pact. Between them is Zdenek Fierlinger, Czechoslovak ambassador to the Soviet Union.

LONDON, Dec. 13 (UP).—The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, in their new 20-year treaty of friendship, mutual assistance and post-war collaboration, have agreed on joint action against any future German aggression aimed toward the east and have implicitly invited Poland to join them, thus making the treaty a three-power one, it was disclosed today.

The Moscow Radio broadcast the text of the treaty, in six articles and a protocol, which Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and Czechoslovak Ambassador to the USSR, Zdenek Fierlinger, signed at Moscow Sunday.

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia pledged mutual aid in defeating Germany and all her satellites in Europe, agreed not to negotiate peace with a Hitlerite government, and agreed to make no separate peace.

They agree not to interfere in each others' internal affairs; they promise economic collaboration and assistance after the war on the largest possible scale; and they agree to enter no alliance or coalition directed against either of them—a special guarantee for the USSR against Czechoslovak participation in any federation which might be turned against the Soviet Union.

A protocol to the six-article treaty provides that any third power bordering on the USSR or Czechoslovakia which has been an object of German aggression in this war, may join the treaty "thus making it a tri-partite agreement." Poland is the only nation which fits this definition.

Treaty articles are:

1. The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia unite in a policy of permanent friendship and friendly post-war collaboration as well as mutual assistance of all kinds in the present war against Germany and all countries bound with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

2. The contracting powers will enter no negotiations of any sort with the "Hitlerite" government or any other German government "which does not explicitly renounce all aggressive intentions," and they will not conclude a peace treaty with Germany or any power bound with her in European aggression except by mutual agreement.

3. If USSR or Czechoslovakia is "drawn after the

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FDR Visits Sicily, Decorates Gen. Clark

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (UP).—Mr. Roosevelt's travels on his way back from Tehran and Cairo were contained in a dispatch released by the White House.

Among those who were at the airfield at Castel Vetrano when the President's plane arrived was Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., commander of the Seventh Army, who has been the center of a controversy created by the revelation that he slapped a shell-shocked soldier in a Sicilian hospital.

The dispatch did not refer to the Patton slapping incident, but it said General Patton greeted the President and, after the ceremonies, rode with General Eisenhower and General Clark in the President's jeep to an officers' club. It confirmed that General Patton still is in command of the Seventh Army, which has not been reported in action since the conquest of Sicily.

These latest disclosures about Sicily.

'Our Men Cannot Speak for Themselves'

The wives, sweethearts and sisters of servicemen yesterday let it be known that they would fight to the end to get the vote for the men defending their democratic way of life. A delegation organized by the American Youth for Democracy told Congress:

We are wives and sweethearts of servicemen.

We passionately believe our own thoughts express the sentiment of all wives, mothers, and sweethearts of America's men in uniform. Our men cannot speak for themselves. We are here to speak for them and for ourselves.

Our hearts burn with indignation against the "unholy alliance" of Congressmen who for narrow partisan reasons have refused to do their simple duty: to provide 10,000,000 servicemen the opportunity to cast ballots and for those ballots to be registered effectively.

Their action in the United States Senate deprives our front-line fighters for democracy of that first right of citizenship in a democracy, the right to vote, which they are defending with valor and with their

very lives. The denial of these elementary rights menaces the very principles upon which our nation is founded at the very moment when all our resources must be directed toward dealing the final great blows against our fascist enemies.

There is only one issue at stake—safeguarding the cherished democratic right to vote which if denied to any is threatened for all.

To insure that the voices of our nation's best defenders be heard in the councils of that nation is of paramount interest to all true patriots. We who are nearest to these men know it is their own desire.

We speak for them and add our voices to the indignant voice of an aroused nation in urging that Congress fulfill its sacred obligation and without delay enact the provisions of the Green-Lucas absentee servicemen's vote bill.

We shall not forget those who fall in their duty.

We shall remember our duty to those who are giving their all that this nation may endure a free nation in a free world.

What About Tokio's Use of Poison Gas?

By a Veteran Commander

THERE seems little room for doubt that the Japanese have resorted to the use of poison gas in the fifth battle of Changteh. Because Germany has been warned many times that if she used poison gas the Allies would immediately retaliate in kind, it would seem fair and logical to apply the same warning and retaliation as well against the Japanese. So far this has not been done and many people wonder why. As far as the fronts in China are concerned the use of gas against the Japanese might endanger Chinese lives more than it would endanger Japanese because enemy troops are ensconced among the Chinese population. On the other hand the Japanese islands themselves where retaliation by gas would be most effective are not within our reach as yet. However, it would seem that if an inter-Allied fact finding commission did establish the fact that the Japanese used poison gas against the Chinese, retaliation could be carried out against some of the Japanese island outposts in the Pacific. In any case it would seem that the Chinese complaint warrants serious attention. After all, all God's children have lungs.

Japanese use of poison gas, as we pointed out last week, plainly shows that their campaign in the "rice bowl" is not going well. As a matter of fact, it is going quite badly and they may have nothing to show for it except the destruction or looting of rice stores.

Our attack in the Pacific is being pressed with great energy and new amphibious operations in the Marshalls and on New Britain cannot be far off. The usual pattern of operations being: air bombardment, naval bombardment and landing. The two first phases having already been applied to points in the above groups of islands, it is probable that the third phase is now close at hand.

IN ITALY the Fifth Army is repulsing German attacks which are increasing in intensity while the Eighth Army is slowly widening its bridgehead across the Moro, on the distant approaches to Pescara.

Across the Adriatic a crisis in the campaign is fast approaching and Marshal Tito has issued an urgent appeal to all his followers to intensify guerrilla activity in the enemy rear. The gist of his order of the day is that those of his units which are not in combat should themselves immediately initiate attacks against the nearest enemy units, preferably striking at the lines of communications. The heaviest fighting is centered inland from Split and southeast of Sarajevo. Cairo now admits (as we claimed long ago) that Marshal Tito is trying up as many German divisions as both the Fifth and Eighth Armies in Italy do.

ON THE Eastern Front, for the first time since the beginning of the German counter-offensive against the Kiev bulge a month ago Soviet troops have gained ground after a terrific tank-artillery duel.

One should not think that the Germans are through, but there is little doubt that their offensive energy is waning. Further to the southeast the German stronghold of Kirovograd has been outflanked from the northwest and the southeast. At the same time the gap between the Cherkassy and the Kremenchug bridgeheads has been further narrowed by the capture of Chigirin by General Konev.

NOTHING of importance happened in the other sectors of the Eastern Front.

Crimean Partisans Rout Rumanian, Nazi Troops

MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (ICN).—When a Rumanian unit backed by three tanks broke into a Crimean village recently with the intention of burning it, they got a hot reception, according to accounts in the Soviet press.

Partisans stationed in a nearby forest attacked the Rumanians, wiped out a large number of their soldiers, crippled one of their tanks and set the remaining enemy soldiers to flight after capturing a good share of their arms and other equipment.

A few days ago when Germans and Rumanians came with 60 carts from Simferopol to the forest to get firewood, they were attacked by the partisans who accounted for nearly 100 soldiers. The partisans captured the horses and weapons, then got away without any losses whatever.

A forest area near Simferopol was the scene of a violent battle between partisans and Germans, in the middle of November. The partisans stationed patrols on the road cutting through the forest, in order to prevent the passage of German troops.

Upon learning this, the Germans dispatched infantry, with eight tanks and artillery, to the scene, but the partisans repelled all attacks and in the four-hour battle inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

Several detachments of Czechoslovak soldiers who escaped from the German army are fighting courageously and bravely with the Crimean partisans against the Hitlerites.

20th ANNIVERSARY EDITION OF THE DAILY WORKER

ON JANUARY 13, 1944, the Daily Worker will be 20 years old. From its first issue it has unwaveringly carried on a vigorous fight for the interest of the American people. Today it is, with the same devotion, concentrating all its forces to rallying our country in a united all-out war effort to bring about a speedy victory over the Axis powers.

In recognition of the great role played by the Daily Worker, please inscribe my name in the Daily Worker Anniversary Edition, for which I contribute the sum of 50 cents or more.

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DAILY WORKER
35 East 12th Street New York 3, N. Y.
(Return this list as soon as completed, but not later than January 3, 1944.)

Ramirez Woos Axis Clique in Paraguay

Free Labor Body Established in Campagna Area

NAPLES, Dec. 13 (UP).—Col. Edgar Brakine Hume, head of American Military Government in the Campagna province, today announced creation of a "Free Labor Movement" for 250,000 Italian workers to replace the fascist system of syndicates in that area.

The new AMG order abolished 10 syndicates, membership in which was compulsory for all workers, professional men and management groups, and replaced them with regional labor offices staffed by Italian civilians under which workers are free to organize their own unions.

A delegation of Italians today presented Hume with a message from the workers of Naples to those of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

"While you were forging arms for the liberty of the peoples of the world, we were forced into an unjust war," the message said. "Today it is our high hope to collaborate with you and to produce side by side with you those arms which will hasten victory."

Hume said the new labor organization applied only to Campagna at present but that it will serve as a pattern for similar action in other areas of Italy under Allied control. The local departments are administered by AMG's labor division in liaison with the Labor Ministry of the Badoglio Government.

AMG INVESTIGATES RECTOR'S CHARGES

NAPLES, Dec. 13 (UP).—Allied government officials indicated today they would continue to enforce the ban on unauthorized public meetings despite the storm of protest raised against police dispersal of a student anti-fascist demonstration Saturday at Naples University.

Charges by the University rector, Adolpho Omodeo, that police interference with the meeting infringed on the University's traditional rights were being investigated by AMG officers.

The University rector is one of the leaders of the Republican Party and Count Carlo Sforza's son, Sforzino, is active in the leadership of the Corda Fratres, the student organization involved in the Saturday demonstration.

Soviet-Czech Terms Announced

(Continued from Page 1)

war into military operations against Germany, renewing her policy of Drang Nach Osten (the drive towards the east) or with any state that may unite with Germany, they will give each other every kind of military or other support possible.

4.—The USSR and Czechoslovakia will not meddle in each other's affairs. They will conduct economic relations on the largest possible scale, and will give each other all possible economic aid after the war.

5.—Neither power will conclude any alliance or take part in any coalition directed against the other.

6.—The treaty is to be ratified at Moscow as soon as possible. It is to endure for 20 years and if it is not denounced by either party 12 months before expiration it will be renewed automatically for successive five year periods, subject during each period to denunciation on 12 months' notice.

The protocol, which implicitly invites Poland to join the treaty, said: "should any third power bordering on the Soviet Union or the Czechoslovak Republic, and representing in this war an object of German aggression, express a desire to join the present agreement, the latter will be given the possibility of signing this agreement of the Soviet Union and the Czechoslovak Republic, thus making it a tripartite agreement."

The treaty was regarded here as of considerable importance. By committing themselves to solidarity through the post-war reconstruction period, which is expected to be probably almost as great a trial for the people of Europe as the war itself, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia took the first step toward restoring the stability ruined by the Munich appeasement policy.

The Soviet initiative in strengthening her alliance with Czechoslovakia was not regarded here as a Soviet attempt to form a Czech bloc or to try to dominate eastern Europe.

The treaty was regarded rather as a logical part of the process of binding the United Nations together for the task of rebuilding Europe.

Is your subscription expiring? Rush your renewal to us today.

Rendezvous with the Nazis



Written in chalk on the outside of this bus carrying Italian troops to the front lines, are the words, "Rome or Death." Many of these soldiers were later killed in battle when they joined the American and British assault against the Nazis.

Finns Torture Soviet Soldiers, Civilians

MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (ICN).—Pravda charged this week that Finnish fascists are committing "momentous crimes" against Soviet prisoners.

The atrocities practiced by the Finnish fascists against Soviet war prisoners have become so widely known that the Finnish government felt it necessary to publish a "denial."

The Finnish denial, published in the newspaper *Ilta*, alleged that Soviet prisoners are not starving, and if they happen to die, it is due to "other causes."

FINNISH PRISONER

Among the evidence cited by Pravda is the statement of Private Vitaniemi Juh, Finnish prisoner, who described conditions as he had observed them in the Vyborg camp where Red Army prisoners are held.

"Several of the Russians die daily from hunger," he said. "They even eat cats and crows."

Red Armyman Terentyev escaped from a Finnish prison camp near the town of Pitkanen, where he said, the daily ration per prisoner was a bowl of water mixed with flour, and where every prisoner, including the sick and wounded, is forced to work from 14 to 16 hours a day. When prisoners become exhausted from the unbearable labor and hunger, their weakness is used by their jailers as a pretext for still more brutal reprisals.

Three Red Armymen, for example, were reduced to a state where they could no longer work, and on orders from the camp administration they were flogged and thrown into a cellar, where they died.

In the Petrozavodsk Camp, prisoners too weakened from hunger to work were dragged from their barracks by Finnish soldiers and left to freeze to death in the snow.

In the Lahti Camp, such prisoners were simply shot. In the Musio Camp, they were flogged to death for "unfulfillment of their norm."

The torture and murder of the prisoners became a kind of amusement for the sadistic Finnish fascists. In the Pitkanen Camp, for example, a victim was selected, rolled in barbed wire and dragged over the ground until the wire tore him apart. In a Russian woman, Anastasia Shircheva of this same town was publicly flogged for the amusement of the Finnish soldiers, on the excuse that she "went for water too early in the day."

Twenty-three young girls were deported from the village of Fadani and sold into slavery to rich Finnish farmers. The lot in store for such slaves is illustrated from the following extract from the letter of a Finnish soldier:

"After a good drink we dragged in three Russian girls prisoners from Russian Karelia. We left them in nature's garb. They fought back, but we had a good time just the same."

000 medical workers have been graduated from various institutions of medicine of the Soviet Union since the beginning of the war, according to a report of People's Commissar of Public Health Tret'yakov at the All-Russian Conference of Public Health which opened in Moscow.

During the war, Tret'yakov stated the output of vaccine and serum greatly increased, and 23 new kinds of bacteriological preparations were produced on a big scale. This circumstance, as well as the introduction of a number of medical measures, prevented the outbreak of epidemics in the country.

Fully 2,200 doctors, 100 cars with medicaments and equipment, and 2,000,000 yards of fabric were sent to the liberated areas for the restoration of hospitals, polyclinics and children's institutions.

Collective farmers of the Moscow region set aside in the past six months, from their mutual aid funds, a million and a half rubles in money and products for aid to Red Army families, war invalids and orphans.

Lavish Welcome to Morinigo Sign of Fascist Intrigue

By Rodolfo Ghioldi
(Special to the Daily Worker)

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 13.—The fanfare with which President Higinio Morinigo of Paraguay was received in Buenos Aires by President Pedro Pablo Ramirez of Argentina recalls the pomp with which Axis leaders tried to impress the world when they held their conferences before the war. It also shows how anxiously Ramirez seeks for friends, for Morinigo is the first Latin American president to call at Buenos Aires, though invitations have not been wanting.

For five days Morinigo was showered with receptions, banquets, parades, military reviews and the like, extending from the Government House in Buenos Aires to President Ramirez's country residence at Olivos. For Ramirez, President Morinigo's visit was a diplomatic triumph.

What is the significance of this trip of the Paraguayan chief?

Considering the line-up of political tendencies in Paraguay, this trip is, first of all another concession by Morinigo to the Hitlerite organization "Frente de Guerra" (War Front), which controls the Government, the Army and the Police in Paraguay.

On the other hand, the clique gathered around Ramirez and his fascist regime has not resigned itself to marginal isolation. It expects to strengthen its aloofness from the democracies through close and friendly ties with the Paraguayan "Frente de Guerra," and to tighten its diplomatic ties with Asuncion (capital of Paraguay), instead of retreating before the United States and Brazil.

ORGANIZED BY GERMANS

The "Frente de Guerra" was organized by the German Embassy at Asuncion before Paraguay broke off relations with the Axis. It is carrying on for the Axis, and, according to reports, plans to reorganize as a "Catholic" benefit society in line with Morinigo's "New Christian Order" policy adopted after his conference with Ramirez.

The objective of the Argentine clique is favored by the existence of the terrorist regime in Paraguay, with frankly anti-democratic tendencies, which has found full sympathy in the official circles of Buenos Aires. Paraguay's concentration camps are filled with anti-fascists, who were previously tortured in the special police chambers of Villaboa, head of the "Frente de Guerra."

Only a few days ago it was revealed that two prominent Paraguayan labor leaders, Cirilo Aguayo, a founder of the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL), and Augusto Canete, one of the leaders of the outlawed Confederation of Paraguayan Workers (CTP), have been held for three months in concentration camps in a military prison in Asuncion. About the same time it became known that Oscar Delmas, CTP organizer, who had been missing for eight months, is in a concentration camp in the Gran Chaco, in the north of Paraguay. Some 75 other Paraguayan labor men are in concentration camps at Ingavi, Isla de Poi and Pena Hermosa.

In the diplomatic rapprochement between Paraguay and Argentina, whose regimes and institutions bear such similarities, President Morinigo will try to obtain some immediate material advantages from the precarious situation of Argentina in the face of the displeasure of the United States and Brazil; but in so doing he will become entirely the prisoner of the "Frente de Guerra."

HITLER'S INFLUENCE GROWS

The Hitlerite influence grows in the state apparatus of Paraguay. Villaboa says openly that the main danger flows from the Americas and not from Germany.

Is Morinigo friendly to the United Nations? He made a trip to the United States before he made the trip to Argentina. When he returned from the United States he said: "I believe that the aid given to Russia is only occasionally of value."

A singular balance sheet of his extended continental tour! Certainly in regard to the United States this was not a success for the U. S. State Department. Morinigo's trip to Buenos Aires may have been the payoff of the trip to Washington. What a payoff!

The cussing from the United States State Department of former Under Secretary Sumner Welles—that American Barthou—created suspicion in the democratic sectors of Latin America, and the experience with Morinigo does not help to dissipate them: it confirms them. Nobody here understands the obstinacy of the U. S. State Department in continuing to ignore the powerful anti-fascist currents throughout Latin America as a basis for genuine, loyal inter-American friendship.

CIO Workers Set Blood Aid Record

CLEVELAND, Dec. 13.—The 628 pints of blood contributed by Cleveland Alocos workers on "Pearl Harbor Day" is a national one day record, the CIO Blood Donor Committee announced here.

Thus, the members of Local 755 of the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers surpassed their own national record made on Labor Day, when they gave 593 pints of blood at the Red Cross Donor Station.

Britons Urge World Labor Parley Be All-Inclusive

LONDON, Dec. 13 (ALN).—The hope that all the United Nations labor movements, "however much they may differ in structure or in ideology," will accept the invitation of the British Trades Union Congress to attend the world labor conference in London next June is expressed this week by Labor Press Service, official publication of the British Labor Party. Of the two and a half million members of the Labor Party, 2,225,000 are trade unionists.

Commenting on the fact that the invitations sent out by the TUC secretary Sir Walter Citrine are "all-embracing," the paper says: "If the trade union movement is to be rebuilt, it must be founded on the broadest possible basis, and this can only be achieved if all bona fide trade union organizations are brought together and are given the opportunity to rise above their internal difficulties and feuds."

The Manchester Guardian, however, while praising the TUC for calling the conference, raises the question as to whether "this procedure is not far too leisurely." Asserting that labor is "in danger of missing the bus," the national daily newspaper says:

"Of what use is it to demand labor representation at the peace conference and on the preparatory commissions when the collective machinery of the peace is already taking shape in the various functional organizations formed and staffed by governments?"

"If labor is in earnest about influencing the form of the post-war world, it should start practical work at once and not wait seven months until it can have a grandiose conference."

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Poultry Black Market 'Take' Is 4c a Lb.

Sen. Desmond
Exposes Illegal
\$7,500,000 Grab

By Louise Mitchell

The poultry black market is flourishing despite a record-breaking 1943 production of 4,000,000,000 pounds of fowl, state Senator O. Desmond, of Newburgh, charged last night.

Chairman of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Nutrition, Desmond estimated that one-fourth of the retail poultry sales in New York violate wartime price regulations. Overcharges average about four cents a pound.

"The poultry black market," he pointed out, "has prevented the Army from getting an adequate supply of fowl, diverted fowl from normal channels of trade, and boosted the price of poultry to the consumer."

His statement was made in advance of a public hearing to be held here tomorrow (Wednesday) at the New York State Office Building, 80 Center St., which will deal with "1944 Food Prospects and Problems" and "Black Markets in Food." Speakers include Mayor LaGuardia, Roy F. Hendrickson, director of the United States Food Distribution Administration; OPA regional administrator Daniel P. Woolley and other government representatives.

OVER CHARGES

Desmond pointed out that a survey conducted for the Joint Legislative Committee by upstate and city housewives revealed "that about 25 per cent of the retail poultry sales are being made above legal limits. Overcharges average about four cents a pound. 'Poultry black marketeers' will pluck from New York state residents in 1943 alone in excessive, illegal prices a total of \$7,500,000," he disclosed.

Methods used by profiteers to fleece the public are:

1. Charging legal prices, but short-weighting customers.
2. Changing ceiling prices of higher grade of chickens for low grades.
3. Failing to post ceiling price posters.
4. Charging 10 cents a pound for killing and plucking chickens instead of the legal fee of 10 cents a bird.

Estimating that chicken production will be 4,000,000,000 pounds this year, one billion pounds more than last, Desmond asserted that artificial shortages are created due to black market practices.

Cause for the black market, such as failure to control prices effectively and to punish violators were not included in the Senator's remarks. The subject, however, is expected to cause lively discussion at the scheduled public hearings.

ESSEX FIGHT

NEWARK, Dec. 13.—Communist Party branches here have started an intensive drive to win public support for food subsidies.

Posters explaining what will happen if subsidies are banned are being displayed in many local stores here.

Congressmen Robert Keane and Frank Sundstrom are under public pressure to help the subsidy fight.

"The Communist Party is working with labor, consumer and women's organizations in this important fight to keep living costs in line."

"The threat of the subsidies ban will bring about a further ten per cent cut in the worker's pay," said Miss Martha Stone, executive secretary of the Essex County Communist Party. "What is needed now is an organized movement to prevent this further damage. Labor and the people must fight for economic stabilization which means supporting the demands of the trade unions in their fight to meet the rise in the cost of living and by the enforcement of rigid price control, preventing inflation and profiteering."

Garden Rally to Highlight Nationwide 'Daily' Salute

The 20th anniversary of the Daily Worker will be celebrated throughout the nation in the month of January with meetings in the key cities from coast to coast.

In New York City a huge Madison Square Garden meeting, which is being sponsored by the Communist Party and the Daily Worker, will be addressed by Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, on Monday Jan. 10. Marking the great strides toward friendship between the United States and the Soviet Union which was expressed at the Tehran Conference several weeks ago, the New York meeting will also commemorate the 20th anniversary of Lenin's death.

The following are 20th anniversary celebration meetings which are already scheduled for January in other large cities:

Chicago, Ill., Sunday, Jan. 16; speaker, Robert Minor.

The Subway, a Fascist, and a Sailor

By Michael Singer

You know how it is. Nobody wants to talk up. You hide your face in a newspaper but your eyes don't read. You hope like hell the guy shuts up or the train will soon come to your station so you can get away from it. All around you it's the same: people hearing yet not listening, bottling themselves up to escape the fumes.

That's how it was this time too. A crowded train and one coarse, half-drunk wheezy voice muttering invectives, threats, insults and blasphemies against the Jews, President Roosevelt, Communists, Great Britain and everyone but Hitler.

No one replies. The heads bury themselves deeper into sheets of printed words. A few fidget. One man gets up and walks toward the door, trying to appear nonchalant. A woman stops looking at the cars and takes up her sewing. The

anti-Semite gets bolder. His cursing gets louder.

Now he's poking his finger into a man's face:

HIT BY A BULLET

"You bastards ain't going to get away with it. We'll wipe you Jews and that kosher politician in Washington out yet." He's quite bold now, walking through the car, looking at that man, leering at this woman, beginning to shout.

The car rocks and rolls. The air is close, the tension terrific. Then it happens. A man says coldly, angrily, not too loudly: "Sit down, you Nazi. Sit down and shut up!"

The boasting, threatening Fascist falls into a seat at a hit by a bullet. He's stunned. He had been doing this every day for months and nobody ever answered back. People are soft; they don't like scenes; they figure he's a nut or drunk so why bother. It was a cinch. Now somebody answered!

He knew who said that but—ah, a way out. That nice looking sailor who just came in the car; certainly no Jew; I'll make it look good.

"Sailor, how many Jews on your ship? I say to hell with them."

The sailor doesn't say a word. He looks at the fascist, looks at him for seconds that seemed like hours, then says in a clear voice: "My name's Levy. I've been in action since Pearl Harbor."

It was like a gust of mountain air after the soot and smells of a tunnel. The car seemed brighter, cleaner and the people alive.

"Don't let those loud-mouthed fascists get away with it," the sailor said, "they figure on your keeping quiet. When they open their yaps, close it fast. They're yellow. They don't like to hear the truth." And the fascist slunk out of the crowd, now eyeing him menacingly and disappeared in the throngs at Grand Central.

Council Gets Plea For Idlewild

By Harry Raymond

The City Council was warned in no uncertain terms yesterday that if it listened to opponents of post-war planning and refused to OK Mayor LaGuardia's request for funds for preliminary work on Idlewild Airport — projected as the world's largest — the city would have to relinquish its place as the nation's No. 1 aviation center.

"There is a great danger if you don't go through with this now it will go to New Jersey or some other place," John M. McKinney, commissioner of marine and aviation for the city, told the Council's committee on finances. "You've got a great decision to make."

McKinney was joined by Elmer R. Haslett, director of LaGuardia Airport, Park Commissioner Robert Moses and Thomas Murtha and James C. Quinn of the Central Trades and Labor Council in an appeal to reluctant councilmen to approve more than \$15,000,000 in the 1944 capital budget for the Idlewild construction job.

SNIPERS AT IT AGAIN

Attempting to belittle the airport plan, which calls for post-war construction of a field covering 3,776 acres, to handle 5½ plane movements a minute, were Council Vice-chairman Joseph T. Sharkey, Finance Committee Chairman Joseph E. Kinsey and Councilman Louis Cohen, the latter two who were defeated in the recent elections.

Sharkey, Kinsey and Cohen fired questions at McKinney and Haslett, insisting the Idlewild development would cost too much, that it was unnecessary and that earlier plans to construct a small private flying field in the area was sufficiently large enough.

Haslett admitted that earlier plans for the field were at one time thought sufficient, but argued that development of aviation during the war revolutionized all post-war plans. He said the new airport perhaps will cost more than \$100,000,000 but that most of the cost will be self-liquidating through income from the big private lines who have assured the city they will lease space in the field.

He said the airport would employ 30,000 to 40,000 workers and would be built on a strip three miles long and a mile and a half wide, big enough to accommodate 70,000-ton trans-oceanic transport planes.

Murtha and Quinn of the AFL appealed to the councilmen at the outset of the hearing to "cooperate and go along with the plan."

"I don't think the Council has any bad ideas of not putting people to work," declared Murtha.

Sharkey, Kinsey and Cohen insisted their lack of knowledge of aviation development and post-war needs by questioning Haslett as to the necessity of building a new airport while LaGuardia Field still existed.

Haslett pointed out the well-known fact that LaGuardia Field had reached its capacity shortly after it was opened.

Sharkey insisted any fields contemplated should be built by the private companies themselves, citing the fact that the Pennsylvania and New York Central railroads built their own terminals.

Haslett countered, explaining that the private companies competing, go where the fields are constructed and do not own any large airports.

Commissioner Moses backed the airport program, calling it a "conservative" one.

Ore Mine Town Takes Over RWR Drive

(Special to the Daily Worker)

COEUR D'ALENE, Idaho, Dec. 13.—CIO are miners started a drive for Russian War Relief but the whole town has taken it over.

Among the groups that joined Local 18, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in setting up a Russian War Relief Committee, are the Odd Fellows, the Eagles, Knights of Pythias, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Industrial Union, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Catholic Daughters, Parent-Teachers Associations, Assembly of God, Kiwanis, YMCA Men's Club, Wallace Miners No. 14 and Wallace Camp Fire.

First project of the committee is to collect clothing for Soviet war sufferers. Parent-Teachers Association union auxiliary members will mend, sew and sort garments contributed.

POLITICAL ACTION

Delegates from the International Woodworkers of America and Mine, Mill and Smelter locals of Northern Idaho met here recently to advance the CIO political action program. The meeting called for support of the President's win-the-war program, demanded repeal of the Smith-Connally law, enactment of the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill and the anti-poll tax law, and called upon all unions to set up political action committees.

A broader conference representing the entire state will be held Dec. 19 in Townsend Hall, Lewiston, where permanent officers will be elected and a full program adopted.

100,000 in Capital Down With Flu

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (UP)—The number afflicted in the capital's current influenza epidemic was estimated today at 100,000 persons—a jump of 10,000 over the weekend—but District of Columbia health officials expected the "peak" of the disease to pass overnight.

Dr. George C. Ruhland, District Health Officer, noted that the current epidemic now was in its 13th day and that the epidemic of 1918, involving a more deadly type of virus, passed its peak after the eighth day.

He said recent below-freezing temperatures in the Washington area would not actually affect the germs but that they might keep people indoors and thereby contribute to a lessening of the ailment. Schools and hospitals were reported hard hit and 164 out of the capital's 1,900 policemen were on the sick list.

Boston Slugged by Gale



Many eastern seaboard cities felt the full fury of the below-zero gale that Old-Man Winter blew in this past week-end. The condition of the above billboard is typical of the results of the icy winds that swept through Boston.

Raps Attack on Loyal Japanese-Americans

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—Writing to Congressman Clair Engle in regards to his forthcoming bills which would provide that the Army take over Japanese relocation centers, William Schneiderman, state secretary of the California Communist Party, berated an included proposal that places all Japanese-Americans in the same category with disloyal Japanese elements at Tule Lake.

While supporting the suggestion that the Army assume control over Tule Lake, Schneiderman noted that Congressman Engle's criticism of the Tule Lake situation unfortunately lent aid to the anti-administration forces who want to "make political capital out of any situation that can be used to attack President Roosevelt."

Schneiderman's letter to Congressman Engle noted: "Much of the hysterical publicity and exaggerations and rumors which the press reported as facts are being used by anti-Roosevelt forces in a campaign to discredit the Roosevelt administration, spread race hatred and incite violence."

PROBE IN ORDER

Schneiderman urged that if a congressional investigation of the Tule Lake situation is in order, so too should there be inquiry into those groups that are insulting loyal Japanese-Americans.

His letter stressed that: "But such an impartial investigation could not be carried out by the Dies Committee, as you propose, because it has a notorious record of using its investigations for smearing the administration and progressive Americans in a manner which has earned the condemnation of the labor movement and even of members of the President's cabinet. Surely there are other Congressional committees, who have earned a reputation for fairness and objective fact-finding, who could properly be asked to investigate and report on the Tule Lake situation, in a manner conducive to national unity in wartime."

In berating the race hatred inciters, Schneiderman's letter gave proof of the seriousness of the situation by quoting District Attorney Hower's statement in the Los Angeles Times of Oct. 19, which gravely noted: "I have letters from three organizations informing me that their members have pledged themselves to kill any Japanese who comes to California now or after the war."



WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN

Bedacht Wires Appeal To Soldier Vote Bill

An urgent message calling for passage of the Soldiers Vote Bill in the House was sent to Rep. Eugene Worley, Chairman of the Committee on Elections and Privileges, by Max Bedacht, General Secretary of the International Workers Order.

His letter stressed that: "But such an impartial investigation could not be carried out by the Dies Committee, as you propose, because it has a notorious record of using its investigations for smearing the administration and progressive Americans in a manner which has earned the condemnation of the labor movement and even of members of the President's cabinet. Surely there are other Congressional committees, who have earned a reputation for fairness and objective fact-finding, who could properly be asked to investigate and report on the Tule Lake situation, in a manner conducive to national unity in wartime."

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Robeson Shocked at Ruling on Mrs. Browder

Paul Robeson yesterday appealed to President Roosevelt to set aside the deportation order against Mrs. Raissa Browder in the spirit of the Iran conference which "emphasized the underlying need for decent treatment toward citizens of all the United Nations."

In a letter to the President, published in PM, Robeson declared: "I was shocked when I saw in this morning's papers that the Board of Immigration Appeals had refused to set aside the deportation order against Raissa Browder. The attempt by the Government to separate a wife and mother from her family would be dreadful at any time, but it is particularly so now when the Iran conference has emphasized the underlying need for decent treatment toward citizens of all the United Nations."

As far as I can make out, Mrs. Browder's "evasiveness" consisted in her refusal to attack the Soviet Government under which she had lived for many years, and to defend her husband and the American Communist Party of which he is the general secretary. In these days of close cooperation with the Soviet Union, many Americans had come to feel that the Government no longer would resort to persecuting individuals who refused to malign our gallant ally and the Communist Party in this country.

Aside from the unfortunate political aspects of this case, its human aspects are at least equally deplorable. I have referred to the break-

where the only charge against them was their alleged failure to comply with technical entry requirements. Apparently, it is only in the case of Mrs. Browder that these humane provisions have been disregarded and the principle of equal protection of the laws ignored.

I appeal to you as the Chief Executive, Mr. President, to see that the laws are applied impartially, and that Mrs. Browder be permitted to live unmolested with her family in the United States.

ing up of the Browder family. Because such results had come to be regarded as tragic and unnecessary, Congress recently passed a law authorizing the abandonment of deportation proceedings against alien members of American families

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Md. Labor Acts to Save 200,000 Votes

Union Lookout

President Roosevelt is an honorary member of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, CIO. . . AFL unionists still in doubt on the disruption John L. Lewis promises if he re-affiliates to the Federation, might take a look at the pamphlet just issued by the Lewis-led School Custodians Local, part of District 50, United Mine Workers. It describes the Building Service Employees International as a "do-nothing racketeering outfit that sat on its hands for six years." . . . The International Association of Machinists has an organizing drive on. Goal: a million members.

Selective Service has made big inroads on manpower in the trade unions. A large percentage of local, district and national leadership is now in uniform. The training of new people to take over the helm is a prime question. . . Alert unions will take advantage of the training possibilities offered by the course starting Jan. 10 at the New York Worker's School. . . Some of the nation's outstanding authorities on labor questions will be teachers, including William Z. Foster. . . Registration is now open but only to active trade unionists. The fee is \$15. Students will be coming from many parts of the country.

Hyman Bernstein, president, and the entire administration of Bakery Drivers Local 802 have been returned to office. Bernstein, E. J. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer, and Edward Millmore, secretary, were unopposed. Other officers won out by a 2 1/2 to 1 vote, with nearly twelve hundred participating in the elections. Others re-elected were Dan McCrea, Sam Lewis and Isidore Smitkoff, trustees; Abraham Greenberg, Peter J. Sullivan and Frank Kaufman, business agents.

CIO leaders recently presented \$52,000 to the Italian-American Committee, an agency of the National War Fund. . . Joseph Catalano, vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and George Baldanzi, executive vice-president of the Textile Workers Union, made the formal presentation of the money, raised through a number of unions, including the ACW, the International Fur & Leather Workers, United Shoe Workers, TWU, Barbers & Beauticians and United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

The United Utilities Union of America, made up of independent utility unions from all over the country, held a first convention at Cleveland early in November. Joseph Fisher, business manager of the Brotherhood of Consolidated Edison Employees, Local 1-2, is president. Three members of the independent organization have been appointed to War Labor Board panels. They serve in New York, Louisiana and Massachusetts. Convention delegates voted to start work on an agreement with the National Federation of Telephone Workers.

A wage increase for Federal civil service workers of \$400 a year or 20 per cent, whichever is greater, is provided in a bill submitted for introduction to Rep. Ranspach and Senator Downey by the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians. Emma Lipovsky and Milton Kalish, co-presidents of the FAECT, Brooklyn Navy Yard Chapter 24, asked the Congressmen to sponsor the bills as a means of protecting the standards of white collar workers. . . A pamphlet entitled, "Which Side Are You On?" by Lewis Merrill, president of the CIO United Office & Professional Workers, has just been published by the union. . . It is a reprint of an article by Merrill on the white collar workers' plight, published in the magazine New Masses.

A plan to stabilize the telegraph industry to guarantee smooth operations for the duration was adopted by American Communications Association Local 40 recently. The local, which speaks for 8,000 Western Union telegraph workers, proposes that President Roosevelt set up a stabilization committee for telegraph like the one already functioning in the shipbuilding industry. Management, government and the various organizations of employees would be represented. This committee would assist in negotiating a single national collective bargaining contract, would outlaw jurisdictional disputes and strikes and protect all unions and their members while the big fight against Hitler goes on. There are five different unions operating in the telegraph field. They were brought closer together—from a point of view of problems—through merger of Western Union and Postal Telegraph into one big monopoly.

Idaho Ore Miners Ask Subsidy Program Stand

(Special to the Daily Worker)

KELLOGG, Idaho, Dec. 15—CIO ore miners have wired the Senate Banking and Currency Committee demanding favorable action on President's subsidy program. Failure to approve the subsidies will reduce wage earners' standards of living and bring about a slump in war production, Local 18, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, declared.

UE Dist. 11 Backs Allied Meetings

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Dec. 13—Halling the Tehran and Cairo conferences, District Council 11 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, has pledged to support the decisions of those historic meetings by working for national unity with all the forces of labor to back President Roosevelt to the end of the war and through the post-war peace.

The Council also took action in favor of maintaining subsidies as a barrier against inflation and called upon Illinois legislators to vote against the ban.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily Worker are 50¢ per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Philadelphia, Pa.
CAPT. SERGEI N. KOURNAKOFF speaks Thursday, Dec. 16, at Commodore Hotel, 213 Broad St. Adm. 40c.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION
MANDOLIN CLASSES for beginners, children and adults open Monday, Dec. 13th at 7:00 P.M. at 108 East 14th St. (near Union Square), N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra, non-profit organization. Instruction free to members. Weekly membership dues—35c. Matthew Kahan, instructor. Don't write for information; come to the class.

MASS MEETING

10th Anniversary Reichstag Fire Trial

SPEAKERS:

LOUIS ADAMIC ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS
LILLIAN HELLMAN PHILIP VAN GELDER
CHANNING H. TOBIAS EARL BROWDER

Dramatization of GOERING and DIMITROFF testimony
Edited by Howard Fast and Peter Lyon

CARNEGIE HALL
37th Street & 7th Avenue

December 22 - 8 P.M.

Honor the heroes in the anti-fascist struggle!

TICKETS: \$2.20, \$1.65, \$1.10, 85c, 55c - On Sale at

Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee

PAUL ROBESON - FREDERICK N. MYERS, Co-Chairmen
55 West 42nd Street, Room 743 - CHICKERING 4-1584-5

Special Session Sought to Alter Election System

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—James Drury, City CIO president, has called upon Gov. Herbert R. O'Connor, who has already indicated he favors a vote for soldiers, to act to overhaul outmoded state machinery which threatens to deprive 200,000 war workers of their franchise.

"Recent news reports indicate that you have already taken some steps to extend voting privilege to the armed forces," Drury wrote the Governor.

"I feel that this is a necessary step particularly in view of the fact that the State of Maryland has been ashamed before the nation by the vote of Senator Tydings on the Green-Lucas bill."

The CIO leader asked the chief state executive to call a special session of the legislature to amend election laws so the armed forces can register and to repeal the Declaration of Intention laws.

It is the latter which threaten to bar from the polls thousands of workers who streamed into the state to work in shipyards, and in aircraft and steel industries. Under these laws, workers must declare a full year in advance their intention to vote in the elections and they must register as well.

"The present laws governing elections are laws drawn up for the handling of this very vital matter during a period of peace," Drury said.

He pointed out that a war has created special conditions which can only be met, he said, if the legislature revises the procedure.

FEPC to Fight Railroad Defy

(Continued from Page 1)

cepted majority for 50 years "until automatic stokers and Diesel-powered engines changed the dirty, heavy work into desirable jobs."

In defying the FEPC directive handed down Nov. 24, the Southern railroads, members of the Southeastern Carriers' conference agreement, declared:

"It is wholly impracticable, and indeed impossible for these railroads to put into effect your committee's directives addressed against them."

In answering the railways' false alarm over alleged pretensions of Negroes to be engineers and conductors, the FEPC said that the real issue was one of upgrading, job assignments and seniority rights of Negro firemen.

The companies, using the Railway Labor Act and the Railroad Brotherhoods, contended that they couldn't interfere with the 50 per cent restriction on Negro firemen in union contracts since "railroads are forbidden by law to interfere in any way with the self-determination and self-organization of their employees."

But Chairman Ross made it plain that the "FEPC is not suggesting anything which cannot be done in conformity with the Railway Act."

Ross cited four railroads, the Virginian, the Union Pacific, the New York Central and the Pennsylvania, who are in "amicable and cooperative discussion with the FEPC looking toward solution."

Not to start now to abide by the FEPC decree "is to acknowledge defeat," Ross made clear as he brushed aside the railroads' phony excuses of "choice" and public "antagonism" which would follow if the order was accepted.

Since the companies have flatly refused to abide by the FEPC order and challenged its constitutionality, it is expected that the matter will now be referred to President Roosevelt for further action.

Picket Penn. Utility Plant as Leaders Visit WLB

LANSDOWN, Pa., Dec. 13 (UP).—Pickets braved bitter cold today at the Hauto and Pine Grove plants of the Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., while leaders of their union went to Washington to answer War Labor Board accusations that their strike was illegal.

But the defense hasn't rested nor will it. The mail keeps pouring in on Governor Dewey and one day it will tip the scales in favor of justice and the chief executive must write the pardon for the man who committed no crime but love of country and hate of the enemy.

RE-OPENING ON DEC. 17
Camp Beacon Hotel
Beacon, N. Y. Tel. Beacon 731
Rush reservations now for Christmas and New Years. Winter Sports—Orchestra—Entertainment—Relaxation—Ping-Pong—Ice Skating—Hikes—Games—Best Food
Holiday rates \$35 weekly—\$6 daily—Send Deposit

For the Folks Back Home



The Christmas shopping-rush started early in Algiers, what with the many soldiers hunting for gifts to send back to the folks in the states. Here we see Sgt. John McCrovy and Pfc. Aldine Van Coutren examining some Moroccan purses at a PX set up solely for gift-hunting soldiers.

United Illinois CIO Parley Re-Elects Slate

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Ending a convention remarkable for its unanimous pro-unity and win-the-war stand, the Illinois Industrial Union Council today elected unopposed candidates for officers.

President Samuel Levin, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and first and second vice-presidents Robert C. Travis and Albert E. Glenn were re-elected.

Maurice McEligott of the ACW and Stanley Wright of the United Steel Workers were elected to the posts of secretary-treasurer and third vice-president, respectively.

The convention strongly endorsed the proposal of the British Trades Union Congress for an international labor conference to achieve international trade union unity, and lauded CIO President Philip Murray for his role in making the conference possible.

The President's subsidy program was unanimously supported, and together with votes for soldiers, was made the No. 1 concentration for political action.

Numerous resolutions on state and national legislative affairs were approved, and the recent order of the War Manpower Commission, making a 48-hour week mandatory in the Chicago area, was endorsed.

In the only threatened contest for officers, Richard Moss, nominated by the Buick Local 6 of the United Automobile Workers for second vice-president, withdrew in

favor of Glenn, who is also of the UAW.

Lt. Col. A. Harry Brawner, chief of the labor branch of the Sixth Service Command, addressed the gathering. Delegates cheered his quotation from commanding General Aund that "the Army belongs to the people and civilians and the military should do everything to get to know each other better."

Col. Brawner is arranging a series of visits of labor delegates to nearby camps to achieve that purpose.

In closing the third annual convention, President Levin compared the Illinois convention with the Philadelphia Convention of the CIO.

"We are carrying forward that same spirit of unity that dominated the national convention," he said. "We have but one purpose here—to help win the war, to support our boys on the battlefield by holding fast on the home front. With our correct decisions, under the leadership of Franklin Roosevelt and Philip Murray, we may face the new year with the assurance that we shall grow, prosper—and win the fight!"

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Mazy Clique in UAW Plots Against Parley Decisions

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 13.—A Trotskyite - Socialist group in the United Automobile Workers, came out openly yesterday in its plans to disrupt Michigan labor's political drive for 1944.

Led by Emil Mazy of Briggs, Local 221 and Paul Silvers of Local 351, they held a rump session on plans to form a "third party." The small clique, resembling in many respects the group that held a negotiated peace conference at Philadelphia with Norman Thomas participation, first met at Lansing last Sunday, as the Michigan CIO conference on political action was in session.

Participating with them was Tucker F. Smith, a vice-president of the Michigan CIO; Glen T. Brayton, of the bomber local at Ypsilanti and Leo Cornille, of Ford Highland Park.

Their action appears to be a split-off from the forces of vice-president Walter Reuther of the UAW as was already indicated at the Buffalo convention on the fourth term and no-strike resolutions.

The move is obviously an effort to gather support for an anti-Roosevelt campaign in the ranks of labor here with invitations to go to groups they expect to get among the Lewisite and some isolationist farm groups.

RECOMING ISOLATED
Thomas De Lorenzo, president of Brewster Local 365, New York, is the third member of the leadership of this group. Formation of the "Mazy-Silvers-De Lorenzo group," as they call themselves, came about at the Buffalo convention. Two Trotskyist papers, Norman Thomas' "Call" and the Social Democratic "New Leader," greeted the formation of this group in their analyses of the convention.

Far, however, from indicating progress for the disruptors now operating under the "third party" banner, the developments actually indicate that the Trotskyite-Socialist groups is becoming isolated.

Their position was repudiated by August Scholle, chairman of the Michigan CIO Political Action Committee and John W. Gibson, state CIO president as by most outstanding leaders here who last May were in a common front with them on a "third party" resolution. They are all united behind the CIO's Political Action committee headed by Sidney Hillman.

"We are carrying forward that same spirit of unity that dominated the national convention," he said. "We have but one purpose here—to help win the war, to support our boys on the battlefield by holding fast on the home front. With our correct decisions, under the leadership of Franklin Roosevelt and Philip Murray, we may face the new year with the assurance that we shall grow, prosper—and win the fight!"

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Shipyard Incentives: Real versus Phony

By Art Shields

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—A real incentive pay system to speed naval construction and raise workers' incomes is one of the goals of the CIO in its drive for a union agreement at the big Bethlehem Steel Co. shipyards at Quincy and Hingham where 50,000 are employed.

Bethlehem has a fake bonus system, which the workers bitterly resent. It is an anti-union weapon that is used to favor some workers and punish others at the whim of the bosses.

And it is a secret weapon at that, for no one is told how the time-study men and rate-setters arrive at their figures.

More about that later in this article, and about the way the fake "bonus" actually delays production in some cases.

AN 80 PER CENT BONUS
What we want to describe now is a better incentive plan—the kind the CIO shipbuilders' union has just won at the George Lawley shipyard in Boston.

The Lawley yard is a key spot. Here, where the yachts that used to beat Tom Lipton's fast boats were once made, the Government is getting speedy craft for the invasion of Europe.

The new union agreement will step up delivery of needed ships. The agreement gives nearly 4,000 men and women a bonus amounting to 80 per cent of the time saved on each job.

"With the help of this incentive plan," said Lyman Covert, national representative of the union, in a talk with this reporter, "we expect to cut down the time required for each ship by a SUBSTANTIAL amount."

He emphasized the SUBSTANTIAL.

COMPANY'S BOOKS OPEN
Bonus pay on the invasion boat jobs is worked out by labor and management together.

Bethlehem secrecy and trickery are barred.

The company agrees to let union auditors check on its production figures each month.

Union and company agree to set the time required to build a ship in October as the standard time required for each job.

Under the new plan a worker will first get his regular hourly pay for the hours he works.

After that he will be paid on an hourly basis for 80 per cent of the time saved on each job.

It will be a group bonus. Thus if the yard saves 10,000 hours on a particular ship the men will be given

on a bonus of 8,000 hours' pay (80 per cent of the 10,000 saved).

BETHLEHEM'S "BONUS"
The Bethlehem "bonus" in contrast is not plant-wide. It is given to individuals or to small groups of workers or taken away at the whim of the bosses.

And at best it pay only 50 per cent (not 80 per cent) of the time saved, on an hourly pay basis.

No union auditor can check on company figures.

No worker is told the basis on which his production norm is fixed. Nor does the company explain why some jobs have bonuses, and others do not.

Nor why a worker may be shifted to a cushy "bonus" job that may pay him or her pay \$25 a week and then have his or her pay cut by that much by being shifted back to a job that pays straight time only.

It is charged that some foreman attempt to use the "bonus" in approaching job employees.

And it is common knowledge that the threat of no-bonus job is used against union workers.

RETARDING PRODUCTION
Every worker I talked to expressed his irritation at the tricks and favoritism involved in the Bethlehem "bonus."

And many gave me examples of its effect in actually slowing down production in some cases.

Here's how that's done: A worker is given a "contract" to finish a job in, say, 201 hours. He finishes it in 80 hours instead. And the boss comes and says: "You finished too soon. Your bonus will be too big. You'll have to take more time for the job."

The job is finished, however. So the worker has to hide or pretend to work, when he's actually doing nothing.

That happens often because no bonus is expected to be bigger than 50 per cent of the regular pay.

Of course often the time-study man sets the norm so high that the worker can barely finish on time, or may even fall behind, no matter how hard he works.

In which case he gets no bonus. And in other cases no bonus is set for the job.

All this will be changed when the "independent" (company) union goes out and the CIO wins an agreement in the Labor Board's election that's soon expected.

The fight for the CIO is a fight for a real incentive pay to speed war production.

Art Shields tomorrow will discuss Bethlehem's "independent" union.

Incentives Improved In Bethlehem Pact

A positive attitude on incentive pay has resulted in important gains for the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers in the recent Shipbuilding Stabilization Commission order covering terms of new master agreement for Bethlehem Steel Co. shipyards.

The commission, according to the union's announcement of the results, has sustained it on a demand for a right of union participation in the determination of incentive contracts. The union sets: (1) a voice in extension of incentive plans to departments or groups of workers and in matters affecting revision of incentive pay; (2) arbitration procedure in event of disputes which arise because of technological changes and consequent price standards; (3) protection to the worker against rate slashing by establishment of the price of a job before it starts and guarantees it until completion.

A section of the commission's order on incentives reads:

"No incentive plan has ever existed which has not caused grievances nor has any staff charged with administration of a plan been flawless in its execution. Such perfection is not to be expected. However, no incentive plan accomplishes its fundamental purposes if its administration is not equitable by reasonable standards."

The union was victorious in a National Labor Relations Board poll of the engineering and allied personnel in one of the biggest elections of its kind ever held in the East.

ALP Asks Aid in 'Star' Home Poll

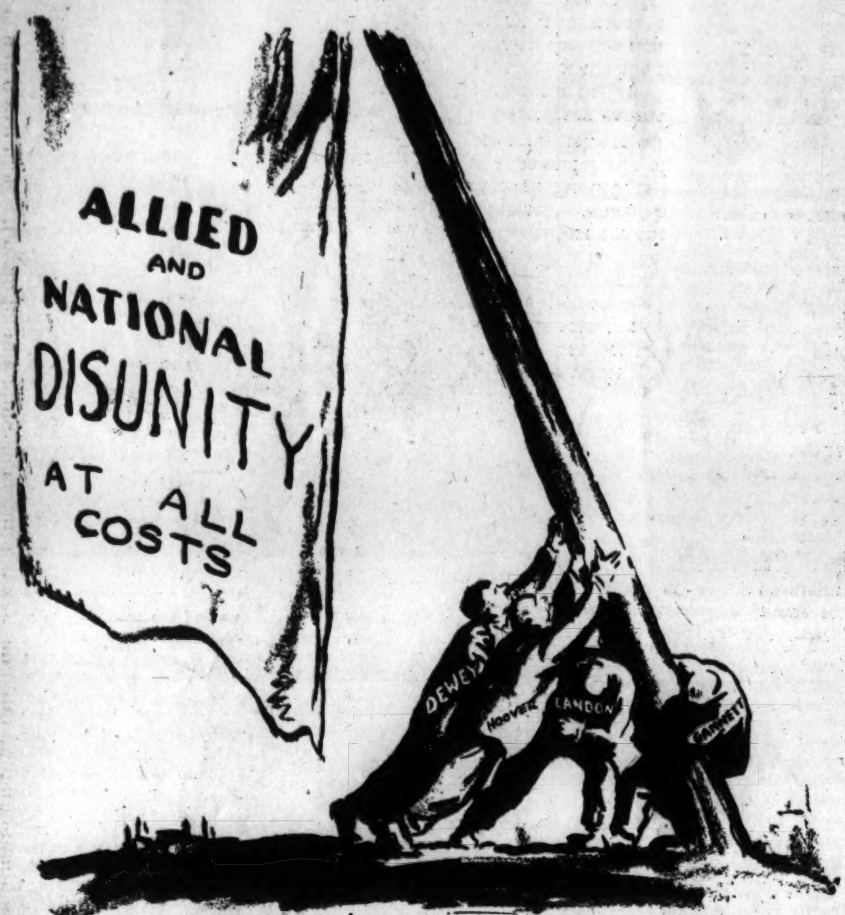
Announcing that they plan to reach every home with a service flag in the county within a few days on behalf of the soldier vote measure before Congress, Congressman Vito Marcantonio and Eugene P. Connelly, respectively chairman and secretary of the New York County Committee of the ALP, appealed yesterday for volunteer canvassers to aid in the work.

They urge volunteer to call the ALP headquarters, at MU. 3-3998, to get the address of the nearest district headquarters.

CIO Technicians Win in GM Poll

The CIO Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians has been named sole bargaining agent for technical workers at the huge General Motors

Raising Their Standard



Exposing a Vote Steal

THE pilgrimage of the "Sweethearts of Servicemen" delegation to Washington under the auspices of the American Youth for Democracy yesterday, undoubtedly expressed the feeling in every American home. They went there to demand the enactment of the full original Green-Lucas Bill to guarantee their men in the armed services a vote in 1944.

There is hardly a home in America today that doesn't have at least one service star in its window. There is hardly a mother, wife, sister or sweetheart but has someone in the armed services whom the reactionary combination of poll-tax Democratic and defeatist Republicans are trying to deprive of a right to cast a ballot.

American people are recognizing that the real issue is an effort by reactionaries to steal the 1944 election. This is evident by the vigor of labor's campaign for the Green-Lucas Bill. The CIO and AFL have each more than a million members in the armed forces. And closely related is the network of state election laws that disfranchise millions of industrial workers on grounds of residence requirements. Those workers, like the soldiers, have moved to production areas as the war effort required them to do.

Some Southern Democrats and Republicans are beginning to speak up against this outrageous election plot. Senator Carter Glass, himself from the poll-tax state of Virginia and oldest member of the upper chamber, wrote from a sick-bed a strongly worded letter against his colleagues. Columnist Walter Lippmann denounced certain of his Republican colleagues whose hope for a 1944 victory rests on the plan to deprive the President of the support of millions of voters because of residence requirements and absence in the armed services.

Reactionaries may as well realize now that they are playing with a buzzsaw for this is one issue upon which the people won't take no for an answer. A popular wave is spreading against them like a prairie fire.

GOP After Tehran

SO FAR, no important Republican has replied either to the warning by Charles E. Wilson on the danger of a "right-wing reaction" in 1944, or the stirring appeal by Rep. Sam Rayburn for real national unity. The Republicans may pretend that neither Wilson nor Rayburn had them in mind; but it is clear as day that the only serious discordant voice, after the Tehran and Cairo meetings, came from the leaders of the Republican machine.

And it is more than a voice. It is a deliberate movement to confuse the country and break national unity. Mr. Landon's visit to Dewey, and now to Frank Gannett, coupled with the activities of Hoover can be explained in no other way.

A final case in point is the speech of an anti-Willkie hopeful, Gov. Bricker, of Ohio. On foreign policy, he also says not a word of praise for the nation's recent achievements. He just builds up a straw man of a "world super-state," then proceeds to knock it down in the name of defending the country's sovereignty. But everyone knows that our sovereignty was in no way imperilled at Cairo and Tehran. The challenge to Mr. Bricker was therefore to say something positive about the foreign policies which the President has developed in the interests of the whole nation, and which are warmly applauded on all sides.

On this, Bricker said not a word. Neither does Gov. Dewey in New York. It remained

for Alfred Landon to indicate just what such Republicans are really after, when he attacked the Moscow Declarations in his Washington speech two weeks ago.

Likewise, Bricker's defense of "free enterprise," his cry of "regimentation," and dire warnings of "national socialism" will leave the country cold. The fact is that at no time in the last ten years has the Administration ever challenged free enterprise, and there is no major party in the country today bent upon undermining capitalism.

The real issue is the conduct of the war, and the urgency of those controls which are essential to victory and to full production in the post-war period.

The "free enterprise" alarms are in reality an assault on the nation's war policies. The same groups which delayed as long as they could the necessary preparation for war, the same groups who are now trying to wreck the home front on the issue of subsidies and taxes, are also the ones who desire the most reckless, uncontrolled demobilization after the war, even if it brings inflation, unemployment, and economic chaos on the common people.

In a sense, we can be thankful that the men who really control the Republican machine are tipping their hand so early and boldly. All classes in the country, from business to the farmers to labor, will draw the conclusion of closing their ranks more firmly than ever behind the President's war leadership.

More than that, the country is bound to realize that men of Bricker's stamp—like Landon, Hoover and Dewey—can not possibly be entrusted with the nation's foreign policy nor with the complicated problems of the economic transition to peace.

As Earl Browder put it in Bridgeport Sunday night, the demand will go up even stronger, now that we have heard the Republican maharajahs, for President Roosevelt to accept the heavy burden of national leadership in the next critical years.

Home of People's Art

NOTHING was more fitting than that the dedication of New York's City Center of Music and Drama should occur on Mayor LaGuardia's birthday.

It is to the lasting credit of the mayor that he has been so alert to the desire for culture among the people. It is due to the progressive outlook of his administration that such a home for democratic cultural aspirations could be created. In the City Center the people are participating as patrons and artists, in contrast to the old conception which ruled the Opera and other like ventures. Here we now have what is the cultural property of the whole community.

The committee which the mayor appointed to make this project a reality is in keeping with this objective. Labor was conspicuously represented on the committee, a reminder that this city which has made such progress politically is also the banner bearer of democratic culture for the nation. The new labor movement which has arisen, specifically through the CIO, is aware that such culture is a powerful ally of the working people, a powerful help to all America.

Democracy extends her protecting hands over the artist and the people's love for the artist's work, while fascism in contrast tears to bits the creations which flow from the hearts and minds of those who culturally benefit mankind. It is noteworthy that the Center is opened in New York at the very moment when our country is about to engage in the most serious phase of the battle for liberation.

THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

Nye Can Be Defeated

By Adam Lapin

Daily Worker Washington Bureau
Washington, D. C., Dec. 13

QUIVERING with indignation, Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota got up on the Senate floor a couple of weeks ago and charged the Daily Worker, PM, the Chicago Sun, the Chicago Daily News, the New York Post and half a dozen columnists with slandering his good name.

Nye said that these newspapers had spread "insidious poison" when they accused him of taking the position that fascism is "not essentially militaristic." And should not be wiped out in Europe after the war.

So Nye put in the Congressional Record the exact language which he says he used, and which he claims was falsified and misquoted. Asked if he thought the Daily Worker was essentially militaristic, Nye replied: "Not more essentially aggressive and militaristic than have been other forms of government we have known in this world." And asked if fascism would survive the war, he said: "If Germany and Italy want that form of government, then under our policy of self-determination they should have fascism."

I'm quite willing to stand on Nye's own account as given above of what he actually said. And it seems abundantly clear that he stands exposed as an open apologist for fascism here and throughout the world.

NYE is by no means the only fascist in the Senate. Senator Robert Rice Reynolds of North Carolina has been equally outspoken. But Reynolds has been forced by public opinion to announce that he is not a candidate for re-election.

This focuses attention on the North Dakota elections in 1944 even more sharply as one of the most important in the country. Unlike Reynolds, Nye is not quitting. And his bid for re-election poses squarely before the people of North Dakota whether they

want a leading fascist in the United States Senate while their sons are dying on the battlefields of the war against fascism.

Already the evidence is beginning to accumulate that Nye is becoming increasingly unpopular. The thin veneer of his former liberalism has completely disappeared. And the glamor of his crusade against the munitions makers has been destroyed by his defense of the fascists, of the bloodiest merchants of death of all time.

Nye was bitterly denounced as "the potential head of American fascism" in a letter which appeared recently on the front page of the most widely read paper in North Dakota, the "Leader," published by the North Dakota Non-Partisan League.

THIS letter had real political significance because it was written by Quentin N. Burdick, son of Rep. Usher Burdick who is North Dakota's outstanding liberal and who is being discussed as a possible candidate against Nye.

"The nation will be looking to North Dakota to see whether fascism receives the go-signal by Nye's election, or whether hope revives for the continuation of democracy by his resounding defeat," young Burdick said.

Rep. Burdick is said to be reluctant to make the race for the Senate. But this big, shabbily dressed, good-natured spokesman for the small farmers would obviously make a strong candidate. He has close ties with the National Farmers Union in North Dakota which has 40,000 members.

While Nye has joined with the corporation farmers in the farm bloc to oppose subsidies and other administration measures, Burdick has backed subsidies and is a leading advocate of the Farm Security Administration. And he has stood solidly behind the war effort.

Rep. Burdick represents the old progressive traditions of the Northern League. These traditions became frayed and discredited when Senator Langer's state

machine took over the League. But they are not dead. And the League's endorsement at its state convention late in March will probably be decisive.

Langer and Nye, although very similar in their political ideas, are bitter personal enemies. Unless they patch up their feud, this tends to strengthen Burdick's position.

IT WAS only natural that Nye should have been one of the Republican Senators who participated in the "unholy alliance" to defeat the soldier vote bill. Like many of his Republican colleagues, he permitted the Southern poll tax Senators to carry the ball on this fight.

And the poll taxes came through with speeches which rank in their seditious, un-American content with Nye's defense of fascism. Cotton Ed Smith volunteered to "join in the lynching" of "some white people" if they would come South, referred to the President as "the thing we have got" and "this miserable thing" and raised the banner of white supremacy in the Senate.

John Rankin sees the soldier vote movement as an ever-present Jewish plot, and has put long lists of names in the Congressional Record designed to show that Jewish people have committed the unforgivable crime of wanting soldiers to vote.

Nye shares this race prejudice with the most reactionary poll taxers. Readers may remember his infamous crusade against the movie industry which had as its main point that Jews allegedly controlled Hollywood and were putting out anti-Nazi pictures.

But Nye does differ a shade from his poll tax colleagues. He is younger, more vigorous, more aggressive, and his fascist ideology is a bit more fully developed. Rep. Burdick's son wasn't exaggerating when he described him as "the potential head of American fascism." That is what makes the fight against his re-election of first rate importance.

Letters From Our Readers

Bedford-Stuyvesant

On the March!

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:
Last Sunday, the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn gave a loud rebuke to the fascist enemies of America, the Negro people, and the win-the-war forces—when they grabbed up over 75 "Sunday Workers" in less than one hour.

The people of the community were eager to read the paper too, when the Harriet Tubman Club members of the CP rang their door bells.

All the canvassers reported a tremendous welcome to "The Worker." And recognized the great work "The Worker" had done to tell the truth about Bedford-Stuyvesant.

We Negro and white residents of Bedford-Stuy are going to "slow down

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends, on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

the threats" of Sirt and Msgr. Bedford and the lies they have been spreading.

We will at last unite together for one program for the betterment of our community for more hospitals, open schools from 3 to 10 P. M. and for better nurseries.

Watch out you enemies of democracy. Bedford-Stuyvesant is on the march.
ARTY STONE.

Shop Letters

Newark, N. J.

Editor, Daily Worker:
Several Daily Workers have now asked that there be news from the shops and factories, written in by the workers in letter form. This would be interesting and educating. Now with the big year 1944 before us, we can profit by everything that is taking place or is being talked about among the workers.

How about it, fellow workers? Can't the rest of us hear from you—about the new women workers in industry and how they are getting on, about the politics talked among your shopmates, about breaking down discrimination.

J. S. FALL.

Daily Worker Aroused Nation's Conscience for Loyalist Spain

By Dorothy Loeb

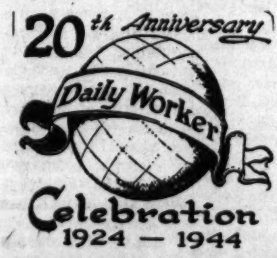
If the Daily Worker had performed no other service, its role in explaining the war of fascist intervention against democracy in Spain alone would have entitled it to a place in history.

Until the outbreak of the present global war, no other modern-day struggle so awakened the conscience of men and women of good will in the world as the heroic, martyred fight of the Spanish people against Franco, puppet of Hitler and Mussolini. And it was the Daily Worker, which alone of all American newspapers, aroused that conscience.

From the moment on July 18, 1936, when black nationalist reaction took arms against the Popular Front Republic, the Daily Worker signalled that this was a people's fight against fascism, a fight which must be a prelude to a new world war unless the foes of mankind could be defeated on Spanish soil.

While the commercial press blindly glorified Franco as a "nationalist," misrepresented the Republic as "Red," spread fascist-inspired stories of Loyalist "atrocities," and shamelessly promoted the tragically costly policy of "non-intervention," the Daily Worker cut through the tissue of lies and boldly presented the situation for what it was—a war to preserve democracy.

It today, as the "Daily" approaches its 20th anniversary, millions see with clearer eyes the meaning of fascism and why this people's war must end with its annihilation, then much of the credit must go to the clarity with which



the paper exposed the genuine issues at stake in Spain.

FRANCO UNMASKED
Clarity on the political questions—the unmasking of Franco and his fellow Axis puppets and the threat they represented to freedom loving people on a world scale—this was one aspect of the Daily Worker's contribution. But it went much further than that.

Along with all daily papers, the "Daily" without cease, campaigned steadily for the lifting of the embargo which so unjustly deprived the Spanish Republic of arms to fight fascism while Hitler and Mussolini, blandly shipped guns, planes, munitions and men to impose their rule of terror on the people.

And not a day went by during that heroic struggle, which ended only in Winter, 1939, without the "Daily" lifting its voice for material aid—for food, clothing and medical supplies for the Spanish people. As one who was in Spain during the war, I was able to see those supplies and see the "Daily's" role in mobilizing it.

Other newspapers wrote about the International Brigade and the Abraham Lincoln boys who climbed

the Pyrenees to join it in battle against the fascists. But only the Daily Worker consistently championed those heroes, rallied gifts for them while they were at the front, led the American people to struggle for them when Ambassador Bullitt, already appeasement-minded, sought to make difficulties on their return voyages to America.

LOYALIST REFUGEES
Brigades stranded in France, Spanish refugees who fled Franco terror only to find themselves in concentration camps on the other side of the border, and the millions inside Spain today, whose fight was punctuated but not ended when Madrid fell in 1939, all look with gratitude to the Daily Worker for its contribution.

Asylum for the International Brigade men, the rescue of many of them from fascist vengeance, was accomplished largely through campaigns introduced and led by the paper. Gifts to relieve the suffering of the thousands behind barbed wire in internment centers sped overseas because readers of the "Daily" were spurred to action by its pleas and its clear exposition of the meaning of international solidarity.

And today, as the fight continues inside Spain, under Franco's terroristic rule, it is still the Daily Worker which tells the story of resistance there, tightens the bond of friendship between these veteran foes of fascism and all those who today fight for victory over the Axis in this global war. Yes, victory forces in World War II are made stronger just because the Daily Worker is the kind of paper it is.

BETWEEN the LINES

Sic Transit... Otto

Daily Worker Foreign Dep't

The United States Army itself last week helped to explode an item of Hearst propaganda when it revealed that Siberian bases would not at the present time be of any value to this country. You must have seen it in last Wednesday's press. At the same time, there was a modest story from London in the N. Y. Herald Tribune exploding a second item of Hearst propaganda: namely that Soviet bases from which our own and the British air forces could eastern Germany are also not considered practical by competent authorities. Remember the fuss that was made over the alleged Soviet refusal to give us bases on Soviet soil when our air-men bombed the Ploesti oil field in Rumania?

Geoffrey Parsons, the reliable Trib reporter in London says the USSR has often expressed willingness to allow British and American air men to use Soviet bases. In fact RAF coastal commands did operate from Murmansk for a while. But it was the RAF itself which found them impractical. To really use Soviet bases would involve great establishments of ground crews, equipment, spare parts, special types of munitions—all of which would have to be shipped over the already overloaded transport facilities to Russia. It would involve special navigational stations, and the problems of working in two languages would be an added bother. So the RAF decided it was easier to work from the already vast air stations on the British Isles, and Egypt.

Anne O'Hare McCormick, had at least two misstatements of fact in last Saturday's column on Yugoslavia in the Times. She refers to the Yugoslav revolt of March 27, 1941—when the "Yugoslavs found their souls" as Churchill put it—and says the present government in exile "is the representative" of that original anti-Nazi government.

Taint so. There's not a single member left of that original government in Cairo. They've been maneuvered out in the successive reorganizations by the disintegrating crowd in Cairo.

Then she says flatly that the "Free Yugoslav radio broadcasts from the Russian Caucasus." But on Oct. 17, the N. Y. Herald Tribune correspondent, Sonia Tomara, reported an interview with four Mikhalovich's officers just arrived in Cairo. One of them told her, "We have no means of communication with the outer world. We have no radio, while the Partisans have a station called Free Yugoslavia." Notice that they say nothing about this radio being in Tiflis or anywhere else in the USSR. And in fact how could the detailed Yugoslav communiques, reporting day to day events, come from a station 2,000 miles away? Prejudice against the Partisans dies hard, but it must.

Odds and ends: Dec. 9 was celebrated throughout Latin America as the anniversary of the battle of Ayacucho, 119 years ago, when the South American countries finally sealed their independence from Spain. In this battle, Gen. Sucre, following the plans of Bolivar, forced the Spanish victory, La Berna and 14 of his generals to surrender to the patriots. The American-Russian Institute has published an Outline Study, with an excellent bibliography on the Soviet Union today. It's a 112-page pamphlet for self-study and reference on the USSR and can be gotten from the ARI at \$6 W. 45th St. ... Anti-Nazi books have become best-sellers in Sweden. "Behind the Steel Wall" by Arvid Fredberg, a correspondent of the "Svenska Dagbladet" has sold what would be the equivalent of a million copies in this country. Another correspondent, Gunnar Phil, has written "Germany Fights Its Last Round" with a sale of what would be more than half a million in the USA. ... Senator Hugh Butler's blast against the Good Neighbor policy was hailed in Buenos Aires, by none other than the Nazi sheet, "Cabrillo." ... And in case you missed it, British Home Secretary Herbert Morrison released another fascist from jail last week, C. E. Carroll, former editor of the "Anglo-German Review" and a leader in the pro-Nazi outfit, "The Link."

Obituary: The War Department announced last Saturday that the famous Austrian battalion, formed a year ago by Otto von Habsburg has been disbanded. The number of volunteers to maintain the outfit was insufficient, the Department said. Interesting angle, however is the fact that members of the battalion, which included two of Otto's younger brothers, were given the alternative of fighting with the United States Army in some other unit, or accepting honorable discharge. The two Habsburgs decided they had seen enough of war in this paper outfit, and were "honorably discharged."



Appealing Margaret C. Russell of the War Savings Staff backs up this new Treasury poster which will be seen from coast to coast. It pictures retailers' slogan, "SAY YES." A drive is underway for Americans to buy additional War Stamps.

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 East 13th St., New York 3, N. Y.
President—Louis F. Budenz
Vice-President—Edward G. Boldt
Secretary-Treasurer—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.
Telephone: ALgonquin 4-3541
Cable Address: "DAILYWORKER," New York, N. Y.
Washington Bureau, Room 864, National Press Building, 1415
and P St., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7919.
(Manhattan and Bronx)

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1943